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FIRES.

FIRE IN PINE STREET. About daylight yesterday morning a fire broke out in the restaurant of E. T. Riley, Nos. 51 and 83 Pine street, and before the flames could be extinguished the premises were damaged to the amount of \$1,000. The fire originated in a closet, but from what cause we could not ascertain. Insured for \$18,400 in the Rutgers, Williamsburgh City, Relief, and one other Company.

Williamsburgh City, Relief, and one other Company.

FIRE IN NEW BOWERY.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in a hotel in New Bowery, known as the "Central House," but being discovered at an early newbort, it was extinguished before much damage was done. The fire was occasioned by boys playing with matches.

FIRE IN COURTLANDT STREET.

Yesterday morning, toward noon, a fire occurred in a hotel in Courtiandt street known as the "Cortlandt street House," in consequence of the carelessness of a servant girl filling or handling a fluid lamp in the basement. The burning fluid being scattered over the premises, ignited the woodwork, and upon an alarm being raised, the occupants were thrown into a great state of consternation. The firemen were early on the ground and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the fire being confined to the basement. The damage to stock and building amounts to about \$500. Insured for \$9,000 in the Hartferd, Conn., North Kiver and Peter Cooper Lisurance Companies. The principal damage was by water.

Any number of thieves were on hand, and taking advantage of the coefusion made their way into various rooms and beined themselves to such valuables as the

Any number of thieves were on hand, and taking advantage of the confusion made their way into various rooms, and belped themselves to such valuables as the boarders had left exposed. Several gold and silver watches, and quite a large amount of money were stoles, the thieves managing to effect their escape without detection. Owing to the suddenness of the alarm the protection of the staircases was overlooked, and many fellows, partially in the guise of firemen, though not at all connected with the fire department, obtained the run of the house.

It appears by the published speech of the Rev. Mr. Dely, in The Galway Express of July 23, that fousteamships are now constructing for the Galway linea Newcastle and Hull; two by Mr. Palmer and two by Mr. Samuelson, eminent ship builders, and one hundred thousand dellars have been paid to them on their contracts upon certificates from the Admiralty. The ships are to cost about four hundred thousand dollars each. Mr. Daily, who is a Director in the Company, paid Mr. Palmer his installment in person. The line is to be a fortnightly one, and will be in complete working condition, under the Government contract, in the course of six months, the monthly service being continued with the present four ships - Adelaide, Pacific, Circassian, and Prince Albert.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for gubica-tion, but as a guarnty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUSE should in all cases addressed to Horace Greenery Co.

By the arrival of the North American at Quebec, and the Vanderbilt at this port, we are put in posseesion of full details of the news from Europe to 4th inst, of which we published a brief synopsis, received at Cape Race from the City of Baltimore, on Saturday morning. In our budget will be found some important State papers-a dispatch from Lord John Russell to Baron Schleinitz, M. Rataggia's circular, of which our readers have already received a synopsis; M. Farini's address to the people of Lombardy, and an official denial by the Russian Government that the neutral Powers had agreed to any basis of mediation previously to the interview of the Emperors, at Villafranca. A decided ill feeling exists between Prussis and Austris, which, in the opinion of some journals, may lead to something serious. We find little that is new touching the Conference at Zurich or the proposed Congress. Napoleon was thought to be desirous of having the treaty of peace definitively signed before his grand entry into Paris, which probably took place yesterday; but it was unlikely that his wish would be gratified. Garibaldi had issued a proc'a mation and a circular signifying that he was ready, whenever the people were ready to continue the war of independence. A number of disasters to American vessels are reported.

LORD BROUGHAM AND WHITE SLAVERY.

Lord Brougham appears to be one of the few nen who neither wear out nor rust out. He has been again bringing the question of the abuses of West Indian labor before the British Government, with all the zeal and energy of the Harry Brougham of twenty years ago. Not only did the ostogenarian Abolitionist, in a speech, quoted upon another page, which was delivered on the anniversary of the emancipation of the negroes in the British colonies, set forth the results of that measure, and denounce " the wild and guilty phantasy that man "can hold property in man;" but a few days previously, at the head of a deputation to the Duke of Newcastle, the Colonial Secretary, be exposed the devices which ingenious avarice has contrived for precuring the substance of Slavery without the abhorred shadow of its name. The greed of planters is not less now than it was in the good old times when every man could "larrup his nigger." with none to molest and make him afraid; but it has now to disguise itself under some fair-seeming pretest, and with some well-sounding name. The introduction of voluntary emigration from Africa was at one time a favorite form of wrapping up the ugly fact that unwilling labor was being again sought at its original fountain-head. In 1856 five hundred Africans were introduced into the Mauritius, and it is said that it was at this time that Benaparte adopted his scheme of replenishing the French colonies with negro labor, the voluntary principle of which was exemplified by the horrors of the "Region Coeli," while its political possibilities were illustrated by the bullying of the good little King of Portugal in the matter of the " Charles at Georges."

But though there is no question that the Emigration Act permits the introduction of African laborers, nor yet that such have been imported to a limited extent, it is against the abuses of the Cooly trade, both East Indian and Chinese, that the weight of British public opinion is invoked at this time. And not without good reason-since the facts alleged as to the mortality attending the voyage and following the residence of the laborers in the islands, show that the Cooly system, even under British auspices, is hardly to be distinguished in its incidents, while it lasts, from Slavery itself. Mr. Chamerovzow, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery-Society, states the mortality among the Chinese Coolies on the voyage from the Central Flowery Empire to Jamaica, to be from 17 to 60 per cent-but bad enough at the lowest figure, and rivaling the old Middle Passage at the highest. On the same authority the mortality in five years in Jamaica is stated to have been no less than 50 per cent-and Sir Edward Lytton, when Colonial Secretary, put it down at 35 per cent. So that, although there may be some legal supervision of the treatment of the Coolies, and some protection of their rights under their contracts of emigration, there is not much to choose between their personal condition and that of negro slaves from the beginning of their contract to its end. Their condition differs from that of chattel slaves to be sure, in that their servitude has an end, and in that they are paid a certain amount of wages. Their wives and children, if they have any, do not derive from them the beritage of hopeless chains, and provision is made for their return home at the end of their term of service if they please. But if the abuses of the system produce such fatal results as the above statistics indicate, but a small proportion of the Coolies can survive to perceive these advantages.

The Chinese Cooly-trade appears to differ in no particular of cruelty from the African slave trade. while the transit of the poor wretches is in progress. Even the great mortality admitted on board the emigrant ships by no means represents its whole extent. The proportion is even greater on the coast, while they are in the hands of their own countrymen, during the making up of the cargoes. The most flagrant deceptions are practiced on the ignorance of both the Chinese and East Indians, which is perfect in the particular of geography, in order to procure recruits. Another source of moral mischief is the difficulty of procuring any due proportion of women. This is next to impossible in China, and difficult in India, though efforts to remedy the evil there have been in some degree successful. And in considering this Cools question, we should bear in mind that those Coolies who are carried to the British islands are comparatively free and happy, alongside of their less fortunate fellows who are consigned to the tender mercies of Cuban slavedrivers, and to the fetid horrors of the Peruvian guano islands. The average life of a Cuba slave. after arriving at the age of full work, is but ten years, and that of a Cooly, still less. It is affirmed that of those imported into Cuba, ten years ago, not one is left. So that there is no doubt that this is a business the abolition of which demands the attention and cooperation of all humane minds everywhere, to procure its abolition, if it can so be regulated as to do away with its vile concomitants.

Another grievance which Lord Brougham and

Slavery Society protest against, is, that this emigration of laborers from Cathay and furthest Ind is done, in a great measure, at the expense of the emancipated slaves of the Islands, with whose labor they are to compete. In Jamaica, no less than £400,000, or nearly one half of the guaranteed provincial debt, was incurred for this object, and £30,000 of the revenue of the Island is absorbed by the interest upon it, and, as the colored laboring population bears the proportion to the white of 21 to 1, they were taxed in this propor tion to their own damage. And by the terms of the Act, the Legislatures have no voice in the regulation of the numbers of laborers to be introduced. The Governors have the discretion to admit as many as they please, and so far as matters have yet gone, the black laborers are taxed 12 per cent. on their scant; income to provide for the interest and sinking-fund of the debt incurred to reduce the value of their labor yet more. Lord Brougham and his deputation, therefore, asked of the Government a Commission to take evidence and inquire into the actual state of this matter, so as to provide materials for action at the next session of Parliament. The Duke of Newcastle favored this method of procedure; but proposed that first the remonstrants should furnish him with questions to be sent out to the authorities of the Islands. And Lord Brougham is to keep himself in communication with his Grace for that purpose. It is but fair to say, however, that the Duke stated that several points, particularly as to the mortality, at sea and after arrival, among the Coolies, were not admitted by the Government from their official accounts. But these differences of opinion make an inquiry all the more important.

Though it was the danger of recetablishing the slave-trade under another name, that moved Lord Brougham and the British Abolitionists to stir in this matter-for those benighted insularies have not the light to discern in that commerce one of the appointed means of grace for the conversion of the world-yet this movement of theirs shows that British philanthropy can sympathize with other men than those guilty of skins not colored like their own. And it is a little odd that the particular in the condition of the Coolies which seemed to shock the Duke of Newcastle the most, was the fact that they received no moral and spiritual instruction after being landed in the islands. He said that this was not the fault of the legislation of Parliament, which had made the establishment of such schools imperative, and if these ordinances had been permitted to be a dead letter, it was a very strong argument indeed for the suppression of the system. The result of these remonstrances will, undoubtedly, have the effect of producing the remedial changes necessary, or the entire expunging of the Cooly postscript to West India Slavery. The British people, having paid a hundred millions of dollars to rid themselves of the guilt of negro slavery, will not be likely to submit to the introduction of any modification of the system applied to other races. All that is necessary in such a case, then, is to bring the subject fairly before the public mind, and the ship of state soon yields to the impulse given to it by the popular breath, when it really expresses the opinion and sentiment of the nation. Lord Brougham is a living monument of the revolutions which changed opinion has worked in the laws of England. Forty years ago, when he was Attorney-General to Queen Caroline at her trial, the disabilities of Catholics, Dissenters, and England, the ancient abuses of borough mongering in Parliament seemed as insurmountable as they were inveterate. West-India Slavery was one of the great interests of the nation, and the price of food was regulated to meet the hunger of the rich for rents, and not that of the poor for bread. All of these things have been changed so long that they have passed out of the domain of passion into that of history. And all these changes Lord Brougham has seen, and a great part of them he was. We have therefore strong faith to believe that he will find this new adventure an easy one to achieve.

A WORD FOR WISE.

It is undeniable that in the course of a tolerably long political life the Hon. Henry A. Wise has done many unwise things. He has done not only many unwise things, but many things for which he will not easily attain the forgiveness of his fellow-creatures. We remember, for instance, in our younger days, speeches of his which sat upon our youthful fancy like a terrible night-mare; which we read till we lest all consciousness; which, though their delivery lasted for days, remain, we presume, like other monuments of human presumption, unfinished to this hour; which drove the hearers sometimes to madness, sometimes to idiotey, sometimes to a lethergy accompanied with more alarming symptoms, and which depleted the national treasury of untold sums; and we remember, also, messages of his as Governor, which, however, as they specially concerned Virginia, we take it were special visitations upon her for her particular sins; but we can not forget his letters. As we look back through the long vists of the past into the shadowy distance of years gone by, the walls of that vists are curiously papered with Wise's letters. They unroll their horrid length till the eyes swim, and the brain grows dizzy in seeking either for their beginning or their end.

But as no human creature is altegether perfect, so no human creature is altogether imperfect. We know the Governor's special sin; we may presume his special temptation. For once, when peculiarly tempted, he has been peculiarly virtuous. Nay, twice has he put the tempter behind him. When B. D. esjoled him with his affectionate and touching endearments, and "hurriedly serstched to-" gether " that magnificent promise to put New-York in his pocket, did he not answer briefly! And when by some act of treachery or of Cassidy, that correspondence was given to the world, did he not answer even still more briefly? The whole newspaper prees of the North and the South were on the one side, and the Governor on the other, when solid columns of indignant rebuke were arrayed against him, and he answered them all in thirty. seven lines. Those lines are as voluminous as the cloak of charity.

The right to write private letters is not, we are aware, among those enumerated as inalienable in the Constitution of the United States. Nevertheless we believe in it. If Mr. Wise chose to enter into a correspondence with B. D. of number three William street, his right to be captivated by that euphonious collocation of sweet sounds is unloubted. How could be tell that this Mr. Donnelly, who, for ought we know, might conceal under that cunning B. a Benjamin, a Barabbas, a Beriah, or a Bezs, was that dreadful Barney who will never let people alone! He received a letter on the whole not a badly-written letter, considering what the letters of public men and men professing to be public are, and he answered it. First, the deputation of the British and Foreign Anti- he answered it briefly, for which, we cannot say

too often, be to bim all praise. Secondly, he answered it not unwisely, which is also, for him, breaking out in a new place. He apprehends that the Tammany Regency will carry a united delegation to Charleston. He has reason. He believes that Buchanan will be a candidate. No doubt of it. The South, he thinks, will be a unit. She was never anything else. She cannot abide Mr. Douglas. We presume not. If he (Wise) himself has the popular strength and the nomination, he is confident of success. This certainly is so strong a point, that the only wonder is that he did not elaborate it into six columns. He is not in the hands of Mr. Wood. His worst enemies could hardly wish him anything so bad as that. But the gist of the whole letter is the declaration that his only chance is to organize by districts, and either whin the enemy or send two delegations." Probably he meant this as a hint to B. to do that very thing, and B. D., we have no doubt, can do it at Factorsville on Staten Island. But, supposing he could do it all over the State, Mr. Wise consents to it and advises it. Now is this a hitherto unknown method of political warfare among the Democrats, that the mere mention of it should rouse so much virtuous indignation? Have the Hards rever striven for it? Have the Softs never tried it? Did two delegations never knock at the door of a Democratic Convention, with fire in their faces and fury in their knuckles? It is not, we apprehend, the system which is objected to by the Democratic fraternity, though it is that upon which they give tongue so musically in commenting upon Mr. Wise's letter; but the hidden chagrin is that Mr. Wise so well understands New-York politics that he knows that this is just the thing to do. He has discovered the particular back hug with which they are in the habit of throwing an antagonist. He has not only discovered it; he has told of it. He exposes them, and then, for anght they know, will,

with Barney's help, whip them. Hinc illa lachryma, For our own part, we not only defend the Governor's right to write a private epistle to any letter in the alphabet, but we commend the frankness with which he did it. He wishes to be President and he says so; and he avows his determination to use such instrumentalities as he knows are resorted to among his Democratic brethren. There is nothing in this that can be called a novelty. There are a great many people who mean to try to be President, and most of them will do just what Mr. Wise so openly says he means to do. The difference between them and him is, that he speaks his mind and they do not. In his letter there is nothing of unmanly whining; nothing of the trick of political sentimentality; nothing of that reluctant coyness with which politicians of easy virtue gild their final assent to soft and amorous blandishment. He calculates the political chances, counts his forces, and shows his strategy. In this respect his

method is so peculiar that it is deserving of praise The "dear Governor!"-he is more to be pitied for his misfortunes then blamed for his follies. As we are defending the right of private letter-writing, we certainly have no fault to find, on that score, even with Mr. B. Donnelly. Only it was unlucky for the Governor, as a letter had to be stolen, that Barney was his correspondent. Had it been a Eugene, a Peter, or a Dean, the affair might have borne a different complexion. This was his first ill-luck, the second was, that this frank, private letter, saying no more than he had a perfect right to say to a friend, was made public. How that hannened we have yet to learn. We do not suppose, however, that he has essentially damaged his chances for the nomination at Charleston; and if anybody is in want of a candidate we cordially recommend him as one who has no faults to conceal

There is every reason to hope that Ethiopia will not much longer have to stretch out her hands in vain. The missionary spirit at the South is fast awakening to the work it has to do in that direction, and it will not be long withheld from snatching brands from the burning of African paganism and placing them on the altar of American Christianity. The Southern saints, the severity of whose nearer it approaches the sun, are girding up their loins to free themselves from the reproach of leaving the conversion of the world mainly to their Northern brethren. Their plan of salvation is an improvement on that adopted by the American Board. Instead of sending missionaries to the heathen, they propose bringing the heathen to the missionaries. Instead of exporting white men to be worked up into martyrs in Africa, they intend importing black men into America and making martyrs of them disbolically ingenious in the way in which it here. A most decided improvement in the science of martyrology, as it strikes us. To make the heathen receive the crown of martyrdom instead of bestowing it, in the course of their conversion, is an invention which certainly takes away the reproach the Patent Office has been thought to imply on the ingenuity of our Southern brethren. A simplification of machinery which thus combines the functions of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies in one operation must have come from what the poet calls " the highest heaven of inven-

We have been led to indulge in these cheerful anticipations by a correspondence we have just had the pleasure of reading between the Hon. William L Yancey of Alabama, and Professor (we believe he is a Professor, he certainly should be one both of Religion and Science) and Professor De Bow, of New Orleans, well known by his Review and his connexion with the last Census. It is a true Southern Idyl, much more to the purpose than that which this ungrateful city refused to listen to from the coal-touched lips of William Gilmore Simms, LL.D., two or three Winters ago. A genuine Eclogue is it, sang by two patriarchal shepherds, as they sit watching their black flocks -"nigras pecudes"-and scheming how they may multiply their fleecy store. "Arcades ambo."which we would by no means translate after Lord Byron's version. "id est, blackguards both !"

"Et Cantare, pares et respondere parati."

Both, that is, equally fitted to cant on sussion. and ready to respond to any letters they may receive on such a theme. The alternate song is introduced by an address of the pastor, Yancey, to the editor of the Alabama paper which first recorded the competition, and who acted as the Melibosan umpire of the responsive notes. In this prolegomenous effusion he giveth utterance to sundry sentiments entertained by swains, to whom the charge of the particular kind of black cattle we will proceed briefly to relate, dismounting at once from our high horse, lest he should throw us over his head into the mire.

The Hon. Mr. Yancey bath arrived at two conclusions: First, that "the Federal laws prohibiting the African slave trade, and punishing it as piracy, are unconstitutional, and are at war with

"ought to be repealed." We call for a division of Sam. What with judges and juries and Lynd the question. That this interference with the Federal Government is "at war with the funds-" mental policy of the South," may be true, though the South certainly did not think so fifty years ago, or it would not have been done. But we hold that if there is anything in the Constitution that is constitutional (a point as to which we are often inclined to doubt), it is the explicit power given Congress to abolish the African slave-trade after 1808. But, on the other hand, we are ready to admit that, as there was no injunction on Congress to do this thing, and as it had not done it, the slave-trade would be still a constitutional traffic; so Congress may repeal those prohibitory laws, and rehabilitate the trade on the footing on which it stood in 1787, if Mr. Yancey and his party can prevail on a majority to do it. But, in the second place, he is satisfied that the agitation of this question is beneficial. It has developed, not erested, much unsoundness "in our midst" on the subject of Slavery, and so warned the people of those who are radically unsound touching it. Indeed, the agitation of the Slavery question, generally, even by the unwilling Balaams of the Abolition school of prophets, hath been turned from cursing into blessing. For it led Mr. Calhoun to rebuke the heresy which had spread over the South, springing from "the wild and reckless radicalism of the Red "Republican French School, that Slavery was morally wrong," and to establish the true faith that it is both morally and politically right. And he holds that the General Government should be permitted to interfere with the slave-trade only for He then addresses Prof. De Bow as the President

of the African Labor Supply Association, to knew

the being's end and aim of that body, and also whether, in case the prohibitory laws cannot be repealed, or declared unconstitutional, the Association designs encouraging the slave-trade with Africa, Cuba, and Brazil, in violation of those laws. This latter soft impeachment the Professor of course denies. There is nothing in his antecedents, or those of his coadjutors that could warrant the inference that they have " any design of violating, in apy event or under any circumstances, in the letter or the spirit, the Constitution and laws of the country." Of course not. Nobody ever has any ides of the kind. He then proceeds to show the necessity of an increased supply of labor at the South and South west, and the hopelessness of obtaining it from Europe. All the encouragement that has been given in that direction has resulted in building up "the colossal power of other sections." Indeed, as he italicises, it is clear "that it is no " European labor which we want," and that, if desirable, it is "entirely beyond our reach." Though reluctant to correct a politico-economical authority like Mr. De Bow, we must parenthesize that if those States had only abolished Slavery they would have had just as much as they wanted of it. Europe being out of the question, he proceeds to say that "the South finds itself attracted back to the father-"land of its present labor system, which has been prolific of so many benefits to us, and, in return, through its offshoots, has shared the benefits of that civilization and Christianization it has pro-'moted." He thinks it an open question whether the commerce, industry, wealth and progress of the world do not owe as much to Africa as to Europe; and then he bursts forth into this appeal to general humanity: "From the teeming millions, the barbarian hosts, crushed, oppressed, benighted, of that fatherland, can not a few more subjects be spared to civilization ?" To be sure! Why not? But how? This it is the object of the Association to teach,

by the promotion of the Free Discussion of the subject; by the collision of mind with mind in town, county, and State meetings; by collecting and disseminating facts, and the use of the machinery usual to "those leagues and associations which, in Europe and America, under the banper of Corn-Laws, Free Trade"-and, we will be bold to add, of Anti-Slavery-" have never been "thought inconsistent with good citizenship." In laying down the topics to be considered by his Association, Mr. De Bow, with excellent logic suggests among them the difference in principle between the transfer of a negro from one section of the United States to another, without consulting him, and from Cuba, the Brazils, or the Guinea Coast, against his will. And, also, how it is that Slavery, being right, proper, and justifiable, where it now exists at the South, the act of bringing it there was immoral, irreligious, and inexpedient, and will be so again, if renewed ! The whole letter is argues for the recitablishment of this exploded abomination, with all the air of the most impartial wisdom and candor. As we have said, Mr. De Bow disdains any intention of doing anything in violation of the laws: yet it is hard to see how he proposes to advance the objects of his Association practically without it. He thinks it not improbable, "though it may almost verge "upon that point," to procure a repeal of the national laws against the slave-trade, but he thinks it not impossible should the South unite, and he argues the question to the pockets of all classes of slaveholders. But we apprehend that he will find the Virginia patriarchs slow to believe that a scheme can be congenial to their abstractions which promises, as its favorers generally do, though not Mr. De Bow, to reduce the price of negroes to the level of the meanest white man. Governor Wise. in the last of his letters, unquestionably expresses the sense of his class throughout the South. "I can "easily," he says, "defend the Slavery of the United States, as it now exists and has existed from first to last, and show that it is now, at least, well founded on principles wholly opposed to the reopening of the African slave-trade: that the one is wholly irreconcilable with and opposed to the other; and that the reopening of the slavetrade would be as offensive to the moral sense of the large majority of elaveholders and of the people of the South, as to any other people in our own or any other country." No doubt the advocates of this relapse toward

to pronounce the traffic a fair and honorable one. established by God and not to be disturbed by man. as soon as they can get a case before it. And, we confess, that the course of that tribunal has made it rational to expect any legal atrocity from it. But this is a totally different affair from the Dred Scott case. There, Slavedom was of one mind. Here, the more solid, substantial and weighty portion of it is violently opposed to the new ruling. Even if the numbers at the South favor the reopening of the slave-trade, the weight, as the Quakers say, is against it, and, as in Quakerdom, so in Slavedom, the weight carries it. We think the only thing that Mr. De Bow can do in the premises, is, to prevail on Louisiana, Texas, and the newer States, to set up the trade on their own " the fundamental policy of the South, and, therefore, | account and snap their fingers in the face of Uncle

barbarism depend chiefly upon the Supreme Court

law on the spot, and the weakness of that avuses far myth at the distant points of his estate, we think there would be no practical difficulty about carrying it through, at least as long as the Demacratic party are in power. If Mr. De Bow car only reconcile such a course with his reverence for the laws and Constitution, he may pursue it without any fear of the practical pains and pensities of piracy. For though there is a Sibyllia verse in his region which exhorts to

"Hang up de fidele and de bow;"
he may be assured that if Uncle Sam, under his present influences, is ever called to the alternative it will be de fiddle that he will hang up and no De Box.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1850.

The party for discovering a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien will be organized for the most part by officers detached from a vessel of the Gui Squadron. It will proceed on board the Preble b the east coast, and seek to verify the statement of Gisborne Cullen and Surgeon Caldwell of our own Navy, that such a gap or depression of the Eastern Cordilleras exists as to admit of the construction of a ship canal. The country westward to the Bay of San Miguelar, on the Pacific, is represented to be nearly flat. Mr. Avery, who accompanied Limb Strain, goes ont to join the expedition, and with him an experienced aeronaut with balloons, by which it is anticipated that considerable advantage may result to the expedition.

Secretary Cobb is expected in a day or two From the tone of his friends here I infer that be looks upon the advocates for reopening the slavetrade as constituting but a small portion of the electors of Georgia.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

Gen. Cushing, who is now here, has been tendered the mission to Central America, but his engagement are of such a nature as to render his acceptance of the appcintment impossible. The Administration regard the position as of great importance under existing documentances.

The Southern Railroad Convention has adjourned. The proposition for the arrangement of freights we

The Southern Railroad Convention has adjourned. The proposition for the arrangement of freights we witherswn. A Committee was appointed to severappend with the Railroad Companies between Parland and Washington, with the view of bidding in supportion with themselves for the conveyance of the great mails from Pertland to New-Orleans.

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The Southern Railroad Conventien has adjourned. The proposition for the arrangement of freights we withdrawn. A committee was appointed to correspond with the railroad companies between Portland as Washington, with the view of bidding in conjunction with themselves for the conveyance of the great main from Portland to New-Orleans.

Washington, Aug. 14, 189.

Washington, Aug. 14, 1859,
Secretary Thompson has gone to the White Sulphur
Springs of Virginia. The Secretary of War is now at
the Red Sweet Sulphur Springs in the same State.
The latter's health is improving. Only three of the
seven Heads of Departments are now in Washington,
namely: Secretary Case, Toucey and Holt.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 14, 1859. The steamer Spread Eagle, with 75 United State of the Fort Randall, arrived at St. Joseph Foldiers from Fort Randall, arrived at St. Joseph as Friday evening, having made the voyage from a pair 850 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone. Surports a sanguinary battle between the Siouxisi Aurakaras on the 22d of July, which resulted in the loss of 28 of the former and 16 of the latter. Another battle was anticipated, with the result of the extinction of the weaker party. The Spread Eagle went in miles higher up the Missouri than any steamboat before.

Billiard Matches.

Billiard Matches.

Ciscisnati, Aug. 14, 1858.

Three games of billiards, 250 points each, were played last night between Michael Phelan of New-York, Philip Tiemann of Ciucinnati, and Mr. Bird of Philadelphia. The first game was between Mesers. Tiemann and Bird, and was won by Mr. Tiemann, Mr. Bird scoring 180. The second was between Mesers. Tiemann and Phelan, and was won by Mr. Tiemann, Mr. Phelan scoring 183. The third was between Mesers. Phelan and Bird, and was won by Mr. Phelan, Mr. Bird scoring 186. There was no money staked on

The Yacht Haswell.

RICHMOND, Va., Ang. 14, 1859.

The yacht Haswell, from Providence, with severs Knights Templars on board arrived this ev

Man Drowned at Newport.

Michel Theronne, a Frenchman, coak for G. Diaran, the Mexican Minister, was drowned while bathing of the beach this morning. The body has been recovered.

Sailing of the Angle-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

The steamship Angle-Saxon sailed at 94 o'clock this morning for Liverpool. She takes out 59 passengers. Weather calm.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug 13, 1859.

The brig Delta, from Cape Verde, reports that the British brig Serafica, from St. Domingo for Falmoth, was wrecked at Fortune Hand, July 20. All hands were saved, and the Delta brought two of the crew to this port. Loss of the British Brig Scrafina

Methodist Camp-Meeting.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1859.

The great annual Wesleyan Camp-Meeting at the Vineyard was attended to day by about 20,000 persons. Impressive discources were delivered by different clergymen. The weather was delightful, and perfect order was maintained throughout the day.

Fire at Westboro, Mass.

Westboro, Saturday August 13, 1859.
The State Reform School at this place, containing over five hundred boys, was discovered to be on firest half-past five o'clock this morning, and with the exercise of containing and with the exercise.

half-past five o clock this morning, and with the esception of one wing and the tower, was entirely consumed. No lives were lost.

Boston, August 13—p. m.

The Reform School building in Westboro, nearly destroyed by fire this morning, is an institution for juverile offenders, and was first opened in 1849. The buildings and land cost the state \$165,000. One of the boys belonging to the school has been arrested on the charge of setting the place on fire.

From Pike's Peak and Kansas.

From Pike's Peak and Kameas.

Special Dispatch to The St. Louis Evening Bulletin

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

An express arrivered here yesterday from the mine. It brought \$1,900 in gold, consigned to Smoot, Russ. & Co. The gold is of the finest quality, some nagges weighing \$15.

Provisions had been cheap at the mines, and no suffering heard of. This express brought no mail.

The Heraid of to-day says:

"We learn from a reliable source that a Vigilance Committee has been organized at Atchison for the purpose of ridding that county of a band of horse thieves, and that a man named Nelson, formerly of this city, was hung at that place yesterday. They also stacked a party of horse thieves near Elwood, who turned upon them, wounding three, one it is feared mortally."

WHALE CAUGHT ON LONG ISLAND .- A TO whale was caught at Little Bay Side, Long on Wednesday last. Its dimensions are as follows:

Greatest length
Bredith of flukes
Half-circumference (over the back, from fin to fin)
Circumfetence near dorsal fin
Roof of mouth, from gullet to end
Apparent diameter of gullet
Length of fin, or flipper
Length of lengest blade of baloon
Spout holes, length
Eye sockets. Eyeball very large.

This whale is of the species known as fin back.

A TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSE IN NEWARK.—A Temperance Coffee-House and Reading-Room, similar to the one under the charge of Orville Gardner in this city, was opened in Newark the post week. It is situated in the basement of the Library Building in Market street, and is under the chargest A. Bylvia, a reformed trunker!.